

A Family Paper, devoted to State Intelligence, the News of the World, Political Information, Southern Rights, Agriculture, Literature, and Miscellany,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

-CHARLOTTE, MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA. -

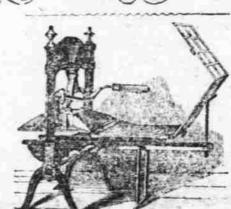
TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1856.

(\$2 PER ANNUM

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF SADLER'S HOTEL.

Office on Main Street,

OFFICE estern Democrat



BOOK AND JOB

Having recently visited New-York, and se-lected from the old and elegant Foundry of Geo. Bruce, Esq., A QUANTITY OF

New and Fashionable Cupe, We are now prepared to Execute

In the Best Style,

Job Printing 'Multiply the Means, and you

multiply the Results," Is one of the established maxims of business

PAMPHLETS,

HANDBILLS. CARDS. CIRCULARS. LABELS,

CLERKS' BLANKS CONSTABLES' do MAGISTRATES'do. ATTORNEYS' do.

ANT OTHER KIND OF WORK Required by the business Community,

NEATNESS, CORRECTIVESS.

DISPATCH. PUNCTUALITY.

Various kinds of

BLANKS. Sintel on wellat Salue.

ALWAYS ON HAND. Eating and Refreshment





THE undersigned takes this method to re-turn his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement which has been extended to him in his line of business, and to inform them that he has sold his establishment to Mr. J. Adkinson, who will continue the business at the same stand. I shall remain in the Saloon, as heretofore, and will be happy to receive the calls of my friends, as usual.

Fresh Norfolk Oysters served up in any style desired

Fine Tobacco, Segars, Wines. Brandies. And the best of Liquors generally,

MEALS, composed of such dishes as may be called for, served up at all hours, in the most approved style of cookery

Day Boarders Are taken, upon reasonable terms. Call at the Saloon, two doors north of Kerr's Hotel, if you

lesire something nice to eat and drink and to re-W. H. JORDAN, for J. Adkinson

ENCOURAGE THIS KNOCKING.

THE undersigned begs leave to return his thanks to those who favored him with a call during the last year; and he would respectfully inform the public that he has removed to the Machine Shop formerly occupied by Messrs, George & Whisnant, adjoining Mr. J. Rudisill's Steam Planing Mills, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line as cheap and as good as can

Turning, Cutting Screws, Repairing Boilers and Engines of all descriptions, Making and Repairing Mill Spindles, Wood Plainers, Making Ploughs, Ironing Wagons; and in Horse-Shoeing, &c., we challenge any one for neatness, wear, and dispatch. Interfeting Shoes \$1.25, common ditto \$1, east-steel toes, or steel plate, \$2.

N. B. Mr. W. BEARD, the Gun and Lock Smith can be found at the above establishment Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1856,—if S. J. P

DISSOLUTION

THE FIRM hitherto existing under the title of PRITCHARD & CALDWELL, Druggists, is dissolved by mutual consent this day, and Harness, with a superior article at the (the 17th.) All persons indebted to the same, lowest possible prices. He has now on hand are earnestly desired to make arrangements, at a very large assortment of any rate by January Court next, for settlementand all with whom the previously existing concern is in arrears, to present their claims by that time for settlement, to H. M. Pritchard.

The Drug Business will be car-Granite Row, opposite Sadler's Hotel. where the subscriber will be happy to see any and ALL of his old friends and generous patrons, at any and all times.

H. M. PRITCHARD, M. D., O' Mante. Doc. 18, 1865.

Our daily paths! with thorns or flowers We can at will bestrew them; What bliss would gild the passing hours If we but rightly knew them. The way of life is rough at best, But briars yield the roses, So that which leads to joy and rest,

The hardest path discloses.

With life-renewing pleasure

DAILY DUTIES.

The weeds that oft we cast away, Their simple beauty scorning, Would form a wreath with purest ray, And prove the best adorning. So, in our daily paths, 'twere well To call each gift a treasure, However slight, where love can dwell

S. W. DAVIS. Attorney & Counsellor at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1856 .- tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL

J. B. KERR, Proprietor.

EVERY accommodation afforded the patrons of the CHARLOTTE At this Hotel is kept the Stage Office for Bland & Baxter's daily line of stages from Charlotte via Lincolnton, Shelby and Rutherfordton to Asheville, N. C. Also, for the line of Tri-weekly Stages from

Charlotte via Monroe, N. C. and Lancaster, S. C. Patrons of the Charlotte Hotel conveyed to and from the depots free of charge. Jan. 8, 1856.-3m

Broad-Street Hotel RICHMOND, VA.

THIS well-known Hotel has been purchased by, and is now under the control of the undersigned, who has introduced such improvements as make it equal in accommodation and comfort, he trusts, to any hotel in Richmond. It is situated on Shockoe Hill, within 100 yards of the Depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail-Road; thus affording a convenient and desirable stopping place for travellers going North or com-South. I will not follow the fashion of the day, and make high-sounding promises; but I will ask a trial of my House from the travelling public—believing that my accommodations and charges will be the best recommendation. ISAAC A. GODDIN. Richmond, Va., Dec. 4, 1955,-tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the first day of January.

mer, 7 00
Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, 8 00
Surveying, with the use of the Compass, 10 00
Said School is situated in District No. 42,
in Union county, on the Wadesboro' road, 16 miles west of Monroe, in the neighborhood of R. G. Howard's, Col. Dunn's, W. P. Robinson's and others. Good Board may be had in the vicinity at \$6 to \$7 per month.

Those wishing to become Teachers of Com-mon Schools may thoroughly prepare themselves E. G. MOFFETT, Teacher.

Jan. 1, 1856.-4t* S. W. WESTBROOKS. Proprietor of the Guilford POMOLOGICAL GARDENS

Nurseries, WOULD respectfully call the attention of tion of native and acclimated varieties of FRUIT TREES, embracing some FORTY THOUSAND trees of the following varieties, viz: Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Apricot, Cherry, Nectarine, Almond-Also a choice assortment of GRAPE-VINES, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c. &c.

P. S.—Persons wishing Ornamental Trees can be supplied. Address—Greensboro', N. C. Dec. 4, 1855.—3m*

SADDLES & HARNESS.

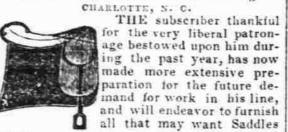
THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into co. partnership and open. ed a new Saddle and Harness Manufactory.

AT R. SHAW'S OLD STAND, IN SRINGS' BRICK CORNER BUILDING, and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c of every description, according to the most approved style and fashion of the day. They are also prepared to manufacture anything in their line in the most substantial and workmanlike manner and better than the best. We respectfully invite the public to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing done at short notice and with neatness and dispatch. March 2, 1855.

S. M. HOWELL. Saddle & Harness Manufacturer. (Three doors south of Sadler's Hotel.)



Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Saddlery Hard ware, Whips, Buffalo Robes, Sad-

dle Cloths, Skirtings, Hog Skins, Patent Enamelied and Harness Leather. together with every thing usually kept in my line of business.

NFAll kinds of Saddles and Harness made at the shortest notice. BF Repairing promptly executed. S. M. HOWELL.

Oct 23, 1855. 13-tf

General Entelligence.

CENTRAL AMERICA. The diplomatic difficulty that exists be tween the governments of Great Britain and our own, in relation to the Clayton Bulwer treaty and the movements of the celebrated. "filibuster," Gen. Walker, must for a time give considerable prominence to the affairs of Central America. The diplomatic difficulty referred to is of a serious nature, and if the debate that occurred in the Senate on that part of the President's Message in which the matter is treated may be taken as a fair exponent of the popular feeling in this country, the question must soon be brought to a direct issue.

Central America is also becoming a point of interest, by reason also of the operations of the filibusters. We are eminently a pro gressive people, extremely fond of making States. To gather in a million or two of acres, strip them of their forests and improve them with farms, towns and even cities, which shall embrace a population sufficient to entitle them to an admission in the Union as a sovereign State, is often with our people the work of a very short time. All this has been accomplished within the brief period of a single decade. State making has always been a driving business with us.

solidate the five States of Central America into one, and thus give birth to another American Republic. According to the recent work of Mr. Squires, the area of Central America contains 154,000 square miles—an extent of territory about equal to that of New England and the Middle States combined. The population is two millions which is divided among the five States as follows: Guatemala, 850,000; San Salvador 394,000; Honduras 350,000; Nicaragua 300,000, and Costa Rica 525,000. Such a confederation would make quite a respectable empire, at least for a filibuster. Of the entire population, however, only one hundred thousand are whites. Of the remainder one million are pure Indians; eight hundred thousand of mixed blood, and about ten thousand negroes. The climate is said to be good, though diversified; the productions and mineral resources of the country are highly spoken of, and the chances of immense developement under the infusion of Yankee enterprise could not be better .-Walker's sphere of operations is at present confined to the single State of Nicaragua which of itself is equal in extent of Territory to the State of New York. Recent advices, however, indicated that he is gaining ground in two, if not three of the other States, influential parties favorable to his project having been organized in those States. It is not supposed that he will atany of the States, but in the event of Honduras and San Salvador forming, as is anticipated, a voluntary alliance with his Government, Guatemala could hardly refuse to consolidate, while as to Costa Rica, in view of its national resources, it may be conjectured that the result would be inevitable .-

Baltimore American. WORK FOR WALKER .- Carrera has left Guatemala with one thousand men to march against Nicaragua. General Lopez, of Honduras, has directed troops to the same destination. In the State of Salvador, soldiers are being rapidly enlisted, in order to aid BFAll orders, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention, and the trees will be neatly packed and directed to any portion of Rica the government has also made an apthe inhabitants of Nicaragua. In Costa peal to the population to aid Nicaragua against Walker. It appears from these manifestations that Walker has yet something to do before he can sit down and enjoy his filibuster laurels.

THE OREGON WAR .- The Indian news from Oregon, brought by the steamer Northern Light, is quite startling. The volunteers have come out second best in all their engagements. Captain Bennett, in a pitched battle near Walla Walla, was killed; | young man and woman, names unknown .where they have constantly on hand a large also several soldiers. On the 7th December. Lieutenant Slaughter, of the army, and jured, several of whom were not expected to three of his men, were shot dead, and five recover. more wounded, by fire from the bushes while in the act of kindling their camp fire. Lieut. Slaughter was an efficient officer, and at the time he fell, was rendering valuable services to his country. Gen. Wool will take the field as soon as he can concentrate a sufficient force, obtain the necessary supplies for his troops, and the weather will permit of a successful campaign.

Chinese Slaves .- Several cargoes Chinese slaves have recently arrived at Callao, and other ships are expected. A vessel, a short time since, landed five hundred and twelve persons, and had lost one hunage bestowed upon him dur- dred and twenty-two on the passage from Swaton. The mortality among them is very great. The cargo was sold in a few days to good advantage. The owners of and will endeavor to furnish farms find the Chinese slaves better workmen than others.

> A VETERAN .- A correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, says that there is living contemporaneous with the coronation of George II, of England-48 years before the Declaration of American Independence, and four or five years before the birth of

THE TRIAL OF ECCLES .- The Charleston Evening News of the 14th says: The trial of T. J. Eccles, late Mail Agent on the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad, on the second indictment, was resumed this morning, a 10 o'clock. The present case is one for opening a letter containing a bill of exchange from Mr. Williams, President of the Charlotte Bank, to J. Cheeseboro, Assistant Cashier of the Charleston Bank .-There are three other indictments of the same character from Charlotte, and one from Union for the loss of a letter containing one thousand dollars. The present trial must be either finished or postponed between this and Friday, as the trial for the murder of Capt. Ayres, of the ship Ariel, bound from

AMERICAN COMMERCE-There are loading this week, at New Orleans, for Liverpool. serenty vessels, against twenty-nine at the same period last year. No less than one hundred and eighty ships and barks are at this time loading in the Southern ports, one hundred of which are for Great Britain .-Mobile Register, Jan. 6.

New York to Shanghai, will then be taken

N. C. REVISED STATUTES.—We are requested to state that copies of the Revised Statutes have been received by Gov Bragg, for distribution among the various Counties Gen. Walker evidently designs to conof the State; and that persons have been engaged to distribute them, but have been prevented from starting by the inclemency of the weather. As soon as the weather opens, they will be sent out as rapidly as possible. - [Raleigh Standard.

THE YEAR 1856 .- The year we have entered upon will witness much political excitement. In North Carolina we will have to appoint delegates to the National Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency: there will be a Presidential election; we also have to elect a Legislature and Governor. In view of these things, it becomes every man to prepare himself to discharge his duty to his country, by trying first to discharge those that he owes to his God. Much reading and reflection are necessary, to qualify a man to know and appreciate what and who he is, and what are his duties and rights .- [Golds.

DISASTER .- Saturday night, about 8 o'clock, the spacious Danville Railroad Deanoh to the ground, a perfect wreck. The

side, 210 feet on the east side, and 132 feet wide, and being covered in by one roof, ed a wide surface for the falling snow, which I advise gentlemen to some modesty and tempt the immediate military subversion of had accumulated to a depth of several inch- circumspection in uttering the oracles of es before the accident occurred. Fortun- party. A few years ago you had men who ately no one was in the building at the time, and no lives were, therefore, lost. This depot was creeted at a cost of \$25,000 to the company, about two years since, and was ciples, and their organization was the breath one of the largest in the South. The Dis- of these men. Now men are the breath of patch says it is impossible to estimate the loss to the company, and to the merchants made parties. But those times are gone, and farmers who had freight in the depot, and those great names are only illuminated but we fear it will fall but little short of with historic glories. ground into fragments.

ANOTHER DREADFUL RAIL-ROAD ACCI-DENT.—The express train from Albany, N. York, stopped just below Poughkeepsie, on the 9th instant, on account of a defect in the track, when it was run into with great force by another train from Poughkeepsie, bound in the same direction. Two cars of the former train were demolished and three persons killed-a Mrs. Green, of Utica, and a Twenty-two persons were more or less in-

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On Satarday evening last, 11th instant, a very serious collision took place on the Danville Railroad, in which some lives were lost.

It seems that both the up train and down rain were a few hours behind time, and the conductors of each fancied the other was waiting somewhere on the line to pass. It was snowing hard and both trains going at of the rate of 30 miles an hour, when they ran into each other about 12 miles from the iunction. It was a fearful smash, and the killed and wounded are many in proportion to the number traveling at that time .- South

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION .-- The Mayor of the City of Charleston has appointed eighty delegates to represent the City in the Commercial Convention at Richmond, which meets on the 30 thof January.

Republican, has taken the eath of office as | against all members of the Roman Catholic in Powhattan county, a person who was born | Governor of Wisconsin by decision of the | Church. Is not this making a religious Supreme Court. Barstow, (Democrat) how- test? and are not religious tests prohibited been for years. It has passed through fire ever, had been previously declared elected by the constitution? Let us examine this by the Legislature.

Congressional and Political. SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

A Know-Nothing Congress has now been in session nearly six weeks, and during that time there have been in the House of Representatives over one hundred ballotings for Speaker. The expense to the country has been three thousand dollars a day and at this rate the organization of the House has cost the Government about \$130,000, enough money to found a University, to fill the mouths of one hundred and thirty thousand destitute widows and orphans, and to defray the expenses of a thousand missionary vessels to heathendom. And what value has the government received for this vast outlay? None .- [South-Side Democrat.

ELOQUENT SPEECH Of Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt,

OF SOUTH CAROLINA. In our abstract of Congressional proceedings for Saturday last, we spoke of the able and forcible speech of Hon. Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, after being called out by a speech of Mr. Walker, of Alabama, who alluded to Mr. Keitt, as certifying to division, on principle, in the ranks of Democracy, in a speech delivered by the latter gentleman at Barnwell, South Carolina. When Mr. Keitt got the floor he spoke as follows and with an effect that will not be forgot-

Mr. Keitt said: Mr. Clerk, the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Walker] has dragged me into this rambling discussion; and as I will not allow any party-and particularly the party with which I am co-operatingeven through implication to be wronged through me, I choose now to speak for myself. The gentleman quotes from a speech made by me last fall, before a portion of my constituents, at Barnwell court house. I will say that I advanced no opinion in that speech which I wish now to retract, and made no statement which I am disposed to

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bocock | is correct in saying that I do not technically belong to the Democratic organization. Sir, I wear no party collar, and never will wear one. I never will abdicate my individuality, or merge myself in any party, so as to commit self-abnegation. I will support any measure which is just, wise and pot in Richmond, Va., fell with a great constitutional, come it from what party it may , and I will resist any measure which immediate cause was the vast weight of is the opposite to these, however emblazoned it may be with party insignia, and how-The depot was 225 feet long on the west ever authenticated by the stamp of party council. I am content, sir, to express here my own opinions, and those of my constitusupported only by small iron rods, present- ents, which I may legitimately represent. could speak for party. You had men whose splendid intellects and lofty patriotism made parties. Parties were then based upon prinparties. Now parties make men; then men

\$50,000, as there were in the building, at | I repeat, then, sir, that I cannot be quoted the time of the occurrence, some 15,000 as a member of the Democratic party to bushels of wheat, besides hogsheads and show a want of harmony in its ranks, as I cases of tobacco, lots of guano and merchan- am not strictly in its organization. I will dize of almost every character. There were say, however, that I have hitherto supportalso two or three freight cars crushed by the ed it upon this floor, and I expect to confalling timbers, and one of them literally time to do so. I have given it my support, and I shall continue to give it my support, because it approaches much nearer to the true policy of the country and the principles of the Constitution than any other organized

touches the poles of the Constitution. In the speech to which the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. Walker] referred, I condemned the doctrine of "squatter sovereignty." In my speech on the Nebraska bill, in 1854, on this floor, I condemned it. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Bocock] can say whether he approves it or not. Gentlenot enlarge upon these points now; but as early occasion to present my views upon these various questions.

Mr. Brooks said: Will my colleague al low me to ask him-and I do it by way of a suggestion-if he does not approve of the principles of the resolution of the Demo-

Mr. Keitt said: I do most cordially. thank my colleague for the inquiry, as it enables me to take up the glove so courte-This I will show. The Know Nothing par-GOVERNOR OF WISCONSIN . -- Bashford, ty binds its members, I understand, to vote

of Virginia are to hold a State Convention on the 8th, and five thousand copies order- It is the latter, beyond a doubt. If so, from speed! Many of the halt, and lame, and consolation not generally appreciated by at Richmond, on the 28th day of February. ed to be printed for the use of the members. what do you get it? From your organic

law. Now, as you get it from your organic | overtaken all such, it would have been betlaw, it is, of course, given with all the limitations and conditions imposed by the fundamental law. What does that say? Why, that there shall be no religious test. The clause granting suffrage, and the clause prohibiting religious tests, must be construed in accord with each other. Thus the organic law imposes a restriction upon the ex-

But it has been argued that the Know Nothing party does not contemplate the enactment of a law excluding Roman Catholies and naturalized foreigners from all offices. If this result is accomplished through the agency of the ballot box, will it not be as violative of the Constitution as if achieved through positive enactments? If, through an instrumentality put into your hands by the organic law, you accomplish the subversion of the latter, is it not as violative of all obligation and duty as if you circumvented it by a positive statutory provision?-To give an example: The President of the United States is under the obligations of the Constitution, just as any voter is. If he were to declare that he would bestow office upon no one who is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, simply because he was a Catholic, would it not be making a religious test? Clearly so. How would this be so? By determining the qualifications for office and station according to the religious convictions of the candidate. The same is true of naturalized foreigners; yet, in this instance, the circumvention of the Constitution would be without any positive law.

has been said that the voter may vote as he pleases. Within the limitations imposed by the Constitution, State and Federal, he may or moral wrong. Though no specific penal- the message .- [Rockingham (Va.) Regisies may have been defined, and no legal tribunal instituted to enforce them, yet the wrong is not the less clear and disastrous. This argument also implies an absolute and unqualified right of property in suffrage .-If this right exists, why cannot the vote be sold? It will be answered because the law prohibits. Exactly so; but this proves that the right is a qualified one-that there are restrictions upon its exercise. This is all contend for. I contend that the right of suffrage is a political or qualified right; that t must be exercised in conformity to the limitations of the Constitution; and that the fundamental limitation is, that it shall not be so used as to make religious tests .-Suffrage is a qualified political right, given to individuals in co-relation to public duty, and the latter reacts upon the former.

At this point I may answer an inquiry put by the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Reade.) He inquires "if we would vote for any one hostile to civil liberty and the Constitution?" I answer him frankly that I would not. But he does not put the question fully. Does he believe that every member of the Roman Catholic Church is hostile to civil liberty and the Constitution? If so, does he believe them to be thus hostile to them because of their religion? If he does not believe both of these propositions, then he cannot shelter himself behind his If there be any number of Roman Catho

lies in this country who are true to the Constitution and civil liberty, then the Roman Catholic religion does not make its votaries false to their civil duties and obligabe because of their religious faith. Thus, to be chosen: in this event, the gentleman makes a religious test. Nor will he fare better on the party in the republic. It is the only party other horn of the dilemma. If he alleges which, in circling round its mighty orbit, all Roman Catholics to be hostile to civil liberty, because of their religious creed, he pronounces sentence against the Constitu- in such conventions, each State shall be ention, and takes issue with the sages and titled to twice the number of delegates that founders of the Republic. The Constitution declares that there is no incombatibility between Republicanism and the Roman Catholic religion, and the sages of the Republic believed that Catholics might be as loyal citizens as the followers of any other | number of seats therein for each State, and men from the North can say how fared the faith. If the gentleman believes this prodiscussion upon the bill with them. I will vision in the Constitution to be unwise, he should strive to amend it in the way pro- day in June next, at Cincinnati. soon as the House organizes I shall take an | vided in that instrument itself. While it exists, it is the law, and disobedience to it is the "higher law."

I pass now, sir, from this branch of the inquiry of my colleague. He asks me also. if I approve of the President's Message. 1 do approve of it most emphatically. It is a bold, wise, and statesman-like document, cratic caucus, and of the President's mes- and should commend itself to the sanction of the public judgment. In this connection, tial Chair, was carried unanimously, and too, I will say, that while I am opposed to with great applause. the representation of my State in the Democratic Nominating Convention at Cincinnati, if President Pierce is the nominee of ection held in this town on Monday last, ously thrown down by the gentleman from the Democratic party, I will cheerfully and North Carolina, [Mr. Reade.] I say to him | cordially support him, and I doubt not my that, in my judgment, his party-that is, State will do so. I think he has high claims the American or Know Nothing party-is upon the party; and in this I believe I but guilty of civil and religious persecution. express the judgment of the people of South

My object, Mr. Clerk, was to define my own position. I will add, however, that I believe the Democratic party is to-day purer and truer to the Constitution than it has and water, and many of its impurities have What is suffrage? It is political contri- been consumed or washed away. It has the Gen. Jackson's farewell address was vance to collect and express the public opin- smell of fire upon its garments, and while read, according to custom, before both ion and the public will. Is the right of suf it moves on in the historic track of the that "though she may not return to them, VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Democrats | branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature | frage a natural or a conventional right? | founders of the Republic, I shall bid it God | they may shortly go to her." This is a

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Campbell says that the Democratic party came into this Hall two years ago upon the erested wave of popular power; and he asks where is it now? He says it is a feeble and seanty band, clinging to its broken altars. Why feeble and scanty? Because it has been much more friendly to the South and ercise of suffrage; and whoever makes re- truer to the Constitution than either of the ligious tests violates that constitutional other parties. Clinging, says the gentleman, to its broken altars! Why, sir, to what else should it eling! While abolition fanaticism is sweeping over the free States, prostrating the guarantees of the Constitution, and tearing down the remaining pillars of our Republican edifice, where should the Democratic party be but within the sacred pre-cincts, fighting down the foel While the lust of Northern domination and Free-Soil propagandism is driving the chariot of sectional power over the remains of the Constitution, to what should the Democratic party cling but to those altars reared by the founders of the Republic? If it be true to the Constitution, and steadfast in the faith of the fathers, let it bind itself to the horns of the altar; and as the angel descended to rescue the son of the patriarch even from the uplifted knife, so may the genius of the land stoop down to rescue it from the gleaming dagger of the Fusion cohorts!

THE MESSAGE.-We intended writing a comment upon the President's Message, but we just happened to think of the Western editor, who upon receiving a copy of Shakspear, proceeded very formally to write a notice of the work, and give it as his decided opinoin that the plays were well written. and that Mr. Shakespeare was a man of tal-In answer to this view of the question, it ent. We thought that if we were to write

an article commendatory of one of the best messages that ever emanated from the White House, we should place ourself along side vete as he choose; but if he votes over and of the Western editor, aforesaid. So we against those limitations, he is guilty of legal | have determined not to say a word about

KNOW-NOTHING TROUBLES.

The nomination of Hon. John M. Botts for the Presidency, (which we stated last week as having been made by the K. N. Councils of Brooklyn) has been endorsed, it seems, by the K. N. Councils of Richmond, Va. But the Richmond Whig, one of the K. N. organs, is sorely displeased with the nomination and pitches into Mr. Botts in a very unenviable manner. The Whig asserts, among other things, that 'a majority of the American voters of Richmond have no confidence in Mr. Botts; and declares

"As for ourselves, we say in all deliberation and candor that we hold the rights of the South paramount to every consideration of party; and that before we would vield one jot or tittle of them to the unjust demands of the North, even for the sake of the Presidency, with all its honors and patronage, we would see John Minor Botts, his tails, and every party on the face of the earth, sunk so deep that the hand of resurrection could never reach them."

This is plain language, and the only inference which we can draw from the Whig's confession is that the Richmond Know-Nothings who sustain Mr. Botts, are willing to sacrifice the rights of the South, or some portion of them at least, for the sake of securing the election of that gentleman to the Presidency. Is this so? It is a family quarrel, however, and we don't care which

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The National Convention of 1852 adopted the fol tions, and their political proscription must lowing resolution as the number of delegates

"Resolved, That, in constituting future national conventions of the democratic party, in order to secure the respective rights of the States to their relative representation it has votes in the electorial college, and no more: and that the Democratic National Committee, in making arrangements for the next National Convention, provide such secure the same to the delegates elect."-The convention will meet on the 1st Mon-

ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION .-The Democratic State Convention of Alabama assembled at Montgomery on Tuesday, the 8th inst. A resolution endorsing the policy of President PIERCE, and commending him to the Cincinnati Convention as a fit candidate for re-election to the Presiden-

Town Election .- At the municipal elour Know-Nothing friends carried the day, "lock, stock and barrel," electing their entire ticket without opposition .- [Fayetteville

The Parkersville (Kansas) Gazette learns that Gov. Shannou is about to resign the Governorship of that territory. He is now on his way to Washington city.

A CONSOLATION .- An obituary notice in a Wilmington. N. C., paper, consoles the friends of the decrased by the reflection